

CHINA MAIL

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Saturday, December 15th, 1945.

Price 10 cts

H.K. GETS JAP WHO WAS MOST "WANTED"

THE NOTORIOUS LT.-COLONEL KAZUO KOGI, HONG KONG'S NO. 2 WAR CRIMINAL, WAS FLOWN HERE FROM CANTON YESTERDAY IN A FLEET AIR ARM AIRCRAFT AND IS NOW SAFE UNDER LOCK AND KEY IN STANLEY GAOL.

BOOTBLACKS AND NEWSBOYS JEERED AS KOGI, A SULLEN BROWN-UNIFORMED FIGURE WITH HIS HANDS TIED BEHIND HIS BACK, LANDED FROM A LAUNCH AT QUEEN'S PIER, ESCORTED BY LIEUT.-COLONEL P. DAVEY, OF THE INTELLIGENCE CORPS, HE HAS DRIVEN TO STANLEY GAOL IN A NAVAL CAR AFTER BEING ORDERED TO POSE FOR OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Japanese Still About In Peiping

(By T. J. ALDEGUER)

SHANGHAI, DEC. 14. ALTHOUGH JAPANESE NATIONALS, FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES STILL SEEM TO ENJOY THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY, LIFE IN COLOURFUL PEIPING IS RAPIDLY RETURNING TO NORMAL ACCORDING TO RECENT ARRIVALS HERE FROM CHINA'S ANCIENT CAPITAL.

More than anything else the unanticipated arrival of a considerable quantity of coal is responsible for this development which has made it possible for the majority of offices, hotels and private homes to be comfortably heated and for industries to resume operations.

Even camels have been pressed into service in this connection, as every now and then long caravans of these animals can be seen plodding their way into the city laden with coal.

A strange sight in Peiping today, four full months after the Japanese surrender, is the number of Japanese still walking around night-sewing and enjoying themselves.

HOODED WOMEN IN RAID Hitler Cult Group Get Evidence Of Public Feeling Chief Disciple Dumped In Square

PETWORTH, DEC. 14. TEN MEN AND TWO WOMEN, WEARING BLACK HOODS OVER THEIR HEADS, LAST NIGHT RAIDED KINGDOM HOUSE, HEADQUARTERS OF THE SO-CALLED HITLER CULT, KNOWN AS THE LEGION OF CHRISTIAN REFORM, IN A LONELY VILLAGE NEAR PETWORTH, SUSSEX.

ARTHUR SCHNEIDER, ONE OF THE CHIEF DISCIPLES OF THE CULT WAS SEIZED, GAGGED, TIED WITH ROPE AND KIDNAPPED. HE WAS FOUND LATER STILL BOUND IN THE MARKET SQUARE OF PETWORTH, THREE MILES FROM KINGDOM HOUSE.

CHIANG NOW IN PEIPING

TIENSIN, DEC. 14. CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE REPORTED 40 MILES BEYOND MUKDEN YESTERDAY, ROLLING STEADILY TOWARD THE MANCHURIAN INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF HARBIN AS CHIANG KAI-SHEK APPEARED IN PEIPING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS.

Other Government troops were moving toward Changchun, the Manchurian capital, by air. The progress of the occupation movement brought renewed hopes that the Nationalists would have most important sections of Manchuria in their hands within a few weeks, with a minimum of bloodshed.

The newspaper "Ta Kung Pao" said to day American transport planes and pilots may be used in transporting Chinese Government troops into Manchuria.

It said the Russian occupation authorities have fully agreed to Chinese suggestions on the methods by which Nationalist troops will be moved northward, and the Russians had agreed to the use of American-piloted planes in flights to Changchun.

NO CONFIRMATION

There is no word from American sources as to whether the Americans actually will take such action.

The newspaper quoted a correspondent in Changchun as reporting a small advance airborne force already in Changchun to prepare for the main arrival.

It also reported the Russians might delay still further beyond the new January 3 deadline their departure from Manchuria to aid the Chinese government forces in establishing control.—Associated Press.

MP DEAD IN SNOW

Burnley, Dec. 14. Mr. J. E. Whitaker, 42-year-old Labour Member of Parliament for Heywood and Radcliffe, Lancashire, has been found dead on a lonely part of the snow-covered moors near Burnley.

Whitaker had been missing since Friday last week. Police and friends were searching the moors for him and he was found by two small boys.

Apparently he died from exposure. He had been ill with influenza.

Last Monday he collapsed in Manchester while on his way to London and was taken home.

He recovered sufficiently to take his daily walks over the moors.

He had a majority of 892 over Mr. Wootton-Davies, Conservative, at the election.

The figures were 22,601 to 21,709 and his death brings the number of pending by-elections to four—North Tottenham (polling Thursday) Prenton and South Ayrshire.

Atomic Bomb Test In Pacific

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14. THE ATOMIC BOMB IS EXPECTED TO GET ITS OCEAN TEST IN A REMOTE CORNER OF THE PACIFIC SOMETIME NEXT SPRING.

Although the White House announcement that President Truman has himself suggested an Army and Navy test against warships indicates a desire for early action, those in a position to know say preparations may require as much as five months.

In addition to selecting and preparing target ships it will be necessary to assemble an array of precision instruments, and scientists to work with the army and navy officials in the test. Next will come the task of moving a large floating laboratory to the distant ocean.

Official say that the bombing will be located as far as possible from populated coast lines and shipping lanes. Also it will be desirable to avoid commercial fishing areas where explosions and radio activity would cause serious damage.—Associated Press.

NOTE STORY DENIED

He continued: "It was untrue, as reported in the 'Daily Express', that the men had left a note behind stating that the raiders were young officers in the Services and had carried out the operation because the authorities seemed to be doing nothing to stop the settling up of a Hitler cult in England."

"We are not pro-German or pro-Hitler or pro-anything except pro-Christian," Baker said. "We are practicing Christianity. We have nothing to do with politics."

When the local police were asked later if they were taking any action in the matter, they reported: "We have no information."—Reuter.

Demobbed And Elopes!

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 14. ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT, 33, MULTI-MILLIONAIRE, NEW YORKER AND PROMINENT HORSE-RACING DEVOTEE, AND RECENTLY DISCHARGED NAVY LIEUTENANT FLOPPED AND MARRIED YESTERDAY.

The bride was Jeanne Lourdes Murray, 22, cousin to Henry Ford II.

The groom saw action in a P-T boat in the Pacific. Before the war he was head of the Filmore Belmont race tracks.

He is reported to have inherited \$20,000,000.—Associated Press.

Moscow Pleased At Big Three Talks

MOSCOW, DEC. 14. THE SOVIET CAPITAL AWAITED WITH INDICATIONS OF GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST THE ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BYRNES AND BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN FOR TALKS WITH RUSSIAN FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV.

MOSCOWITES INTERVIEWED, SHOWED NO SURPRISE AT THE MOSCOW MEETING WHICH STARTS ON SATURDAY.

One housewife said she was glad the meeting is being held because "it shows international cooperation is still taking place."

A foreman in a machine plant said he never doubted the meeting would be held adding "I am sure it will be more successful than the last one and the outcome more satisfactory to all concerned."

Byrnes made a two-hour stop-over in Paris last night on route to the forthcoming foreign

Reforming Of Wives

Canton, Dec. 14. The Central News Agency today said that the local administration is confronted with problems resulting from the Japanese soldiers and administrative personnel returning to Japan and left their Chinese wives behind.

The agency said that an approach to the problem "a Canton reformatory for Chinese women married to Japanese" has been set up.—Associated Press.

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DUTCH PEACE OFFER REJECTED

BATAVIA, DEC. 14. INDONESIAN LEADERS FROM SUMATRA HAVE REJECTED DUTCH OFFERS OF DOMINION STATUS AND DECLARED THEY WOULD SUPPORT THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC IN ITS FIGHT FOR FULL INDEPENDENCE.

ACTING GOVERNOR AMIR OF THE SUMATRA INDONESIAN "GOVERNMENT" CONFERRED WITH PREMIER SUTAN SAHRIR AFTER WHICH THE POSITION WAS ANNOUNCED.

Amir and three members of his staff had flown from Padang in a British plane.

Opposition to Dutch rule was previously principally concentrated in Java with only a few minor disturbances in Sumatra.

While the conference was in session to-day a report came in that a Dutchman was shot and killed near an internment area at Medan, Sumatra.

Amir told a press conference: "I am standing fully behind the Sjahrir Cabinet struggle against the Dutch."

He declared: "Like people in other parts of Indonesia we reject the Dominion status offered by the Dutch and demand full independence. Every act against the population of Java we feel directed also against ourselves."

STILL FIGHTING

One British-Indian soldier was wounded in a skirmish at Randoeng. Near Ambarawa infiltrating Indonesians killed one British soldier and wounded five.

Indian troops set fire to Bakaas near Batavia yesterday, and British planes strafed fleeing villagers in reprisal for the massacre of British and Indian survivors of a plane crash three weeks ago. A Japanese lieutenant also was wounded in the new outbreaks.—Associated Press.

GRISLY EXHIBITS AT NUREMBERG

NUERNBERG, DEC. 14. SHRUNKEN HEADS AND LAMP SHADES MADE OF HUMAN SKIN WERE SUBMITTED IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF NAZI LEADERS YESTERDAY. THE SICKENED DEFENDANTS SLUMPED IN THE DOCK AS THE AMERICAN PROSECUTION UNFOLDED THE HORRORS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

HOWEVER, THE JEW-BAITER JULIUS STREICHER, WHOM THE PROSECUTION SIGNAL OUT INSPECTED THE EXHIBITS WITH INTEREST. THEY CREATED A SENSATION IN THE COURT.

The prosecution alleged that Hans Frank, another defendant, told his subordinates: "Liquidate the Jews yourselves and don't bother the higher-ups."

Frank was quoted as having said there were 3,600,000 Jews in Poland, "too many to shoot or poison, but we will get rid of them."

Justice Lawrence made a serious effort to speed up the trial. At one point he suggested that U.S. prosecutor Dodd might quote from documents instead of reading them in full.

SPEER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Prosecutor Dodd, accusing Speer, one of the Nazis on trial, said: "We say that Speer, as chief of the Todt organization, is responsible for policies in direct conflict with the laws of war."

Dodd was referring to the bringing of war prisoners and labourers into Germany.

The prosecution produced piles of evidence about concentration camps that even before 1933, when the Nazis came to power, the Nazi leaders were fully conscious that without repression of active and potential opposition they could not consolidate their power over the German people.—Associated Press and Reuter.

693,280 JAPS SENT HOME

Washington, Dec. 14. The State Department reported yesterday a total of 693,280 Japanese have been repatriated to Japan under the surrender agreement. General MacArthur reported the figure as of Dec. 2, including 818,818 army, 42,802 navy and 350,700 civilians. Nearly two-thirds of the total has been repatriated from the United States occupied zone of Korea.—Associated Press.

H.K. Chinese War Losses

THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE KUOMINTANG HAVE ASKED CHINESE IN HONG KONG TO REPORT ON PRESCRIBED FORMS WHICH HAVE BEEN ISSUED ALL LOSSES SUFFERED BY THEM AS A RESULT OF THE WAR, INCLUDING THE LOSS OF LIVES.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other local organizations have been asked to co-operate in collecting the necessary information.

Two centres have been set up for the receipt of these reports: one at No. 233 Des Voeux Road (3rd floor), and one at the Tak Ming Middle School, Sai Yee Street, Mongkok.

The notice asking for these reports states that it is made on the instructions of the Department of Overseas Affairs, Chungking.

JUNK BLOWN TO PIECES

TWENTY-EIGHT MEN AND WOMEN WERE KILLED WHEN A 600 PICUL FISHING JUNK HIT A MINE OFF POK LIU CHAU, IN THE VICINITY OF ABERDEEN, AT ABOUT NOON ON TUESDAY.

First official confirmation of the incident was received by the Water Police from the Command post at Cheung Chau yesterday.

The sole survivor, Wong Yung-tai, of Cheung Chau, was picked up by a fishing junk after being in the sea for several hours clinging on to a piece of wreckage.

The junk, which was coming in with a catch of fish to Aberdeen, was reported by Wong to have been completely blown to pieces.

No trace has been found of any other member of the fishing crew or of any wreckage of the junk.

H.K. HOUSING MISSION

DEFINITE STEPS TOWARDS THE SOLUTION OF THE COLONY'S HOUSING PROBLEMS WERE ANNOUNCED BY GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY.

A three-man mission, headed by Captain Lentaig, of the Commander-in-Chief's staff, has been appointed to proceed to Australia to ascertain what building materials are available for shipment to Hong Kong.

In addition, it is understood, the mission will examine the housing problem in all its angles and make recommendations.

Jap Politics

Tokyo, Dec. 14. Parliamentary party members to-day said Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa holds the inside track for the Presidency of the dominant Progressive Party—a potential springboard into the Premiership.

Shibusawa's principal rival in 82-year-old Chuji Washida, former President of the defunct Mitsubishi Port.

Speculations now to-day that Shibusawa may retain the Shide Cabinet in office until after the elections.—Associated Press.

Wants The Gi Boys To Talk

Washington, Dec. 14. Representative Gearhart, Republican of California, to-day demanded that the Pearl Harbor Investigation Committee "get real story" of the Japanese attack from the enlisted men who were in Hawaii on December 7, 1941.

Gearhart said he would make a formal demand for the Senate House Committee to subpoena "some of the ordinary men" caught in the raid.

Gearhart is a member of the Committee which began the enquiry on November 15. He said: "I am tired of hearing brass. I want to know what enlisted men think."—Associated Press.

U.S. LOAN TO FINLAND

Washington, Dec. 14. The United States has agreed to lend \$5,000,000 to Finland, the only nation to meet its world war No. 1 financial obligations to this country during the war period.

Finland will use its funds to purchase 40,000 bales of United States cotton.—Associated Press.

General Marshall Off At Last

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14. WHILE AN AIRPLANE WAITED TO CARRY HIM TO CHINA AS A SPECIAL ENVOY, GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL WOUND UP SEVEN DAYS OF PEARL HARBOR TESTIMONY YESTERDAY BY ACKNOWLEDGING HE COULD HAVE TELEPHONED AN ALERT TO HAWAII ON DEC. 7 WITHOUT ENDANGERING CODE-CRACKING SECRETS.

Marshall's telegraphed "voting" reached Lt.-Gen. Walter C. Short in Hawaii after the Japanese attack had been launched. Marshall's answer was in response to a question submitted by General Short.

Marshall previously had said he did not telephone because he was fearful the Japanese might be able to listen in.

Marshall hurried from the meeting room amid applause after finishing his testimony. An airplane had been kept waiting for him throughout his testimony.

Navy documents introduced a message from Tokyo to Hitler on Nov. 30, 1941, that "there is extreme danger" that war may suddenly break out be-

BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA BEING DISBANDED

CHUNGKING, DEC. 14. IT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA ARE BEING DISBANDED. THE BRITISH FORCE NEVER EXCEEDED 1,600.

Maj.-Gen. Eric L. Hayes, military attaché to the British embassy, preparing to leave Chungking, expressed the conviction that if China "can only obtain unity she will go right ahead—slowly perhaps, but certainly and surely."

Brig.-Gen. Leonard F. Field is en route to Chungking to succeed Hayes.

Many of the British officers and men were old China hands, who in civilian life were principally missionaries and businessmen. Headquarters in Chungking for British personnel in China was in a dilapidated building of the China Inland Mission, overlooking the Yangtze river.

General Hayes was worked under the operational control of Lt.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer in the American theatre commander's capacity as chief of staff to Chiang Kai-shek. He paid tribute to Wedemeyer, remarking: "I came very quickly to respect his fine qualities as a soldier and as a man."—Associated Press.

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To-day's forecast:—Fair to fine. Moderate east winds, average temperature. Outlook little change. Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum—77 degrees at 11 a.m. Minimum—64 degrees at 4 a.m.

Govt. Browbeaten By Time Factor

The Americans, he said, could have been asked to alter the details of ratification of the Bretton Woods' Agreement. The whole matter should have been discussed to the Americans and British people a couple of months ago, allow public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic to form itself, declared

After Mr. Churchill's speech the House by 345 votes to 91 passed the Government motion approving the Anglo-American Loan and the Bretton Woods' Agreement.—Reuter.

"Our task in Java is more difficult. Have we to move our troops out as one and leave many thousands of Dutch civilians, men, women and children, to probable massacre by terrorist groups or must we use as little force as possible to save their lives until the Nationalist leaders can reach a settlement with the Dutch on the form of their self-government.

"Which would our moralizing American friends have us do?" Reuter.

General Chang Fa-kuei, Commander of the 2nd Front Army has just given his approval to the scheme, and the district administrations have been instructed to co-operate with Divisional Commander Lau Siu-mo of the 159th Division in putting work in hand.

Berlin, Dec. 14.

A high official here said to-day that the British are going to liquidate administrative quarters for Germany army personnel by hastening the disbanding of the remaining 656,000 German troops in their zone.

The action is being taken as a result of a Soviet protest.—Associated Press.

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and which resist weather, corro-
sion and can be kept clean with
a damp mop, are the outcome of
an experiment by British rail-
ways."
"Plywood-lined sheets of iron
are clipped together to make the
hulls of waiting rooms, offices
and stores. Insulating materials
introduced into these factory man-
ufactured give better protection
against heat and cold than a
brick wall four times as thick.
The roofs are of stressed skin
plywood, like that used for Mos-
quito aircraft."
"The prototype station build-
ing, channelled light blue in color,
being tested in London for resis-
tance to the corrosive effects of
an urban atmosphere and to the
vibration of passing trains."
London Press Service

UNDER PRIVATE
MANAGEMENT

Tokyo, Dec. 13.
The Yasukuni war shrine
symbolic centre during the last
15 years of intensive militaristic
propaganda will become a pri-
vate foundation under the manage-
ment of trustees selected by rela-
tives of the war dead combined
there, the newspaper "Asahi" re-
ported today.

All Japan's war dead are en-
shrined in this massive temple
which survived the war, and an
undamaged American guard are
stationed at all entrances to the
shrine to prevent desecration.

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AND PURE IN QUALITY.

LEFTISTS RUSHING THINGS
IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

From the Rhineland we—my
companion Peter Almack, of the
Suffolk Regiment, and myself—
drove across Central Europe, stop-
ping at Wiesbaden, Nuremberg,
Salzburg and Linz. From Linz we
went by way of Kromau in the
Sudeten borderland to Plzen. At
each of these stages we received
great hospitality from the Ameri-
cans. And so we came to Prague.
In Prague we had the good for-
tune to spend the last week of
October. It was a week of glori-
ous weather. The city almost
undamaged, yet as overcrowded as
London was on the day for Czecho-
slovakia's National Day, Oct. 28.
And we were shown a kindness
beyond words.

A week is a short time in which
to appraise the hopes and fears of
a nation. So charged was the
atmosphere, however, so obsessed
with anxieties, whether national
or private, were many of those
whom I met that a familiarity
with some at least of the problems
was almost thrust upon me.

NOT AN ELECTED BODY

First, let us consider the pro-
blem of the Czechoslovak State. If
President Benes has his way,
Czechoslovakia will remain
Czechoslovakia, free and indepen-
dent. There are anxieties, how-
ever. On Oct. 28 the Provisional
National Assembly was sworn in.
The Provisional Assembly, there-
fore, now exercises legislative
powers which supersede the pow-
ers of the President to govern by
decree.

One of its main tasks will be to
pass the electoral law which will
regulate the elections to the per-
manent National Assembly of the
future. What sort of law, then, is
the Provisional Assembly now in
session likely to pass?

The first thing to realize about
it is this: its 300 members were
not elected. All were nominated,
100 of them by an intricate pro-
cess of selection from the local Na-
tional Committees in Bohemia and
Moravia, which had been formed
mostly before liberation for
purposes both of resistance and
of government. Today these local
committees still bulk large enough
to obscure the whole political hori-
zon; the name "Narodni Vybor."

Indeed, is about the first Czech
term one learns in Prague.

THE LEFT'S FLYING START

In theory, the committees are
all composed equally of the four
recognized parties—from Right to
Left, Clericals, Czech Democrats,
Social Democrats and Communists.
In practice, however, the two
parties of the Left got off with a
flying start. In the early days of
liberation, the local committees
were guilty of many excesses. The
position is improving, but they
still run the administration of
Bohemia and Moravia, recognising
or ignoring the authority of the
central Government and Courts
largely as the spirit moves them.

To these 100 members are added
40 chosen from the Central Coun-
cil of Trade Unions (U.R.O.) and
from special youth and gym-
nastic societies, and 100 nomi-
nated by the Slovak National Council.
Of these bodies, U.R.O. makes no
bones about its revolutionary
aims; while youth and gymnastic
societies, unfortunately, brought
up as their members were for 6½
years in a Nazi world, are all too
prone to model themselves upon the
Hitler Jugend, if only in order to
get their own back from former
oppressors.

As for the Slovak members, the
local committees in Slovakia are
more extreme than those in
Bohemia and Moravia, and their
authority is more unquestioned.
Moreover, in Slovakia only two
parties are permitted: Democrats
and Communists. The Slovak mem-
bers in consequence all come from
pretty far Left.

Such, then, is the composition of
the Provisional Assembly which
will pass the electoral law. At the
same time it is no happens that the
Government still contains six Com-
munist Ministers, an undue pro-
portion on a four-party basis. Thus
legislature and executive
both have a strong bias to the
Left. All this at a time, too, when
there is a national trend of opinion
away from the extreme Left.

The cause of this trend? Why,
this: The Russians came to these
Czech lands, and particularly to
Prague, in the guise of liberators
to be hailed with joy and grate-
tude unbounded; Russia then was
"the great Slav brother." How did
Malinovsky's men respond? Their
behaviour was such that love turned
to hatred.

In due course Konev's troops
of better quality and with more
idea of discipline—replaced
Malinovsky's. As their hatred
grew less fierce in consequence, the
Czechs' contempt increased for
what they were quick to recognize
as an inferior civilisation.

Today the great majority long
to be rid of the Russians. Indeed,
they long to be altogether masters
in their own house. As to that,
they know that, as soon as the
Russians go, the Americans will go
likewise.

In consequence of all this, the
extremist elements temporarily in
power in the Provisional Assembly
and Government are in a hurry.
Their time is likely to be short.
They know that, if the Red Army
should go, the natural caution of
the Czech people would no longer
operate to stave the swing of the
pendulum. Before the pendulum
can swing too far they are deter-
mined to cash in.

Hence the fear of the moderate
Czech Democrats that the extre-
mists may contrive a rigged elec-
tion after one or another of the
patterns in vogue in Eastern
Europe; the presentation, nay, of
a single list of candidates chosen
by "acclamation"—a sinister word—
or else an enforced coalition to
nullify the probable majority of
Centre and Right.

HASTY NATIONALISATION

Hence, too, the precipitate and
wholesale nationalisation of indus-
try that has now taken place; a
measure which, the moderates
maintain with reason, should have
awaited the elections.

On Oct. 24 the President—with
evident reluctance—signed the
sweeping decrees which have na-
tionalised all large concerns both
in industry and in the food and
drink trades, together with insur-
ance companies, joint stock banks
and cinemas. Mining, oil and
armament concerns are comple-
tely nationalised; in other industries
the small owner may carry on for
the present.

National administrators ap-
pointed by the local committees or
the Central Council of Trade
Unions (U.R.O.) are to take over
these nationalised properties; past
experience gives no grounds to ex-
pect efficiency. Compensation is
to be paid to expropriated owners
who are without political or racial
stigma, but such compensation will
certainly be included in the as-
sessment for the capital levy to
which I refer below.

WORKERS' COUNCILS

Nor is precipitate nationalisa-
tion the only handicap which has
been imposed on industrial re-
covery. In every industry, firm,
business or establishment a work-

ers' council—Zavodni Rada—has
been set up with statutory respon-
sibilities.

These councils are elected as fol-
lows: U.R.O. prepares a single list
of candidates and presents it to
the staff, who must either swallow
it or reject it in toto. Invariably
most of the staff swallow it. When
four-fifths have swallowed, the
council is elected.

These councils look after the
health, wages and conditions of
service of the staff; in such mat-
ters they often do extremely good
work. Their rights extend much
further, however, particularly in
concerns which have not been na-
tionalised.

They have a voice in industrial
planning, regulation of output,
finance and factory administration.
They have the right to attend all
business meetings and must ap-
prove the decisions of the board of
directors. They can inspect busi-
ness correspondence and books,
and demand explanations. In fact
they can interfere with the man at
the wheel on every possible oc-
casion.

So much for the plight of indus-
try. Capital is in no better case.
During the war the Germans flooded
Czechoslovakia with Reichs-
marks and with Protectorate
crowns (at 10 crowns to the
Reichsmark). These were also
Czech and Slovak crowns already
in circulation. Everyone had
money to burn, but there were few
goods to buy, so inflation was un-
controlled. In consequence, cur-
rency reform became an admitted
necessity.

The form it has taken is this.
By Oct. 31 every citizen had to
deposit in his bank all his cash,
savings books, insurances and
shares. From Nov. 1 only one
currency has been legal tender; it
is the new Czechoslovak crown
(Kcs) at 200 to the pound ster-
ling. On Nov. 1 every depositor
received 500 Kcs. Thereafter he
could draw nothing more unless he
was a wage-earner, or could show
that he was either an employer of
labour or unfit for work.

The deposits in the banks are
now being examined. Depositors
those of them, that is, without
required to show by their tax re-
turns whether or not they held
their investments before Dec. 31,
1938. Those who can give proof
are lucky; they will have merely
to pay a capital levy on a sliding
scale, which will leave them a hold-
ing of 500,000 Kcs (£2,500) as the
nearest possible maximum. Those
who cannot will be subject to even
more savage confiscation.

INCENTIVE TO EARN

Such is the currency reform now
in progress. Economically, its aims
are admirable. These aims are:
1. To ascertain how much money
is in circulation.
2. To cancel the large holdings
of crowns in Germany and else-
where, which were transferred
from Czechoslovakia late in the
war when the mark had become
suspect.

3. To make the people work.
Every workman has large sums
paid by Hitlerite he has said to
himself, "Soon this money will be
valueless. What's the good of
earning more of it? Let's spend
what we've got in idleness and
start working when the new money
comes along."

4. To curtail the black market.
5. To permit of a punitive levy
on war profits.

Unfortunately, however, politi-
cal ideology seems to have used the
reform as an instrument to sweep
away practically all capital irres-

BRITAIN'S PACT
WITH FRANCE

LONDON, DEC. 13.
THE FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENTS ON SYRIA, LE-
BANON AND THE NEAR EAST WERE SIGNED IN
LONDON THIS MORNING.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE AGREEMENTS PROVIDE
FOR THE FOLLOWING: FIRSTLY, JOINT CONSUL-
TATION AND AGREEMENT ON THE CONDITIONS OF
REGROUPING AND EVACUATING OF BRITISH AND
FRENCH TROOPS FROM SYRIA.

Secondly, a closer alignment
of French and British policy in
the Near East with the object
of permanently eliminating all
differences of policy between
the British and French. At
the same time, provision is be-
ing made for the last British
and French soldiers to leave
Syria on the same day.

The date and terms of the
evacuation of Syria will be fixed
at joint Anglo-French military
consultations.

The Anglo-French military
agreement implies that the per-
manent security of Syria, Le-
banon and the whole of the Middle
East will in future depend on the
security of the United Nations.

MUTUAL CONSULTATION
The political agreement is an
agreement for mutual consulta-

Fliers In Red
Hands

Peking, Dec. 14.
Marine sources to-day said
Chinese Communists are hold-
ing the only two known sur-
vivors of the six-plane crash
during the "show of force"
by marine dive-bombers on
Dec. 8.

These sources said that ne-
gotiations have already begun
for the return of the two
marine fliers whose identity
and the location where they
are being held have not been
released.—Associated Press.

Dresses Made
Of Flax

A big post-war boom in the
Irish linen industry is being
prepared for by Northern Ire-
land manufacturers.

When the raw material is re-
leased, so many orders will have
to be fulfilled for the British
and American markets that
Ulster linen mills will be work-
ing at top speed for several
years.

Linen sheets, tablecloths, and
handkerchiefs are first in popu-
larity for domestic use, but
Ulster designers also aim at
"cashing in" on the utilisation
of linen for chic dress creations.

By means of a new process an
Ulster textile manufacturer un-
tilly from flax has been evolved
which can be cheaply "made-
up" into the latest types of
feminine attire which is guar-
anteed to retain its newness for
a ten years' period.

To boost the quality of Ul-
ster's linen goods it has been
suggested that a levy of bounty
should go to Britain and the
U.S.A. in the form of six Ulster
bounty queens—selected from
each of the six Counties of
Northern Ireland—to stage
attractive displays of linen-
made goods.

80 PACKETS OF CAMELS

Lam Hong, widow, 34, was
charged before J.A. Nigel yester-
day with the unlawful possession
of 80 packets of Camel cigarettes.
Accused, who was arrested in
front of the Sun Sun Hotel on
Wednesday, pleaded that she did
not know the cigarettes were mili-
tary property.

The cigarettes were ordered to
be restored to the U.S. Authorities
and the woman was fined \$25.

pective of origin or ownership.
The Left is plucking rosebuds
while it may.

THE QUARREL WITH POLAND

Czechoslovakia has other major
problems on her hands. There is
the "battle of the winter," which
will go hard for all if the Red
Army continues to batter on the
land, and will go hardest for the
Slovaks and for the children
everywhere.

There is the quarrel with Pol-
and over Teschen, on an equi-
table solution of which depends
Czechoslovakia's future sufficiency
in coal and steel.

There is the future of the Sude-
tens—nearly 8,000,000 of them—
who form some of the best land
and run some of the most prosper-
ous industries in the country, but
who must none the less find some-
where else to go, and the lesser
problem of the Hungarians in
Slovakia, which may be solved by
an exchange of populations.

Both Governments have
agreed that henceforth they will
help one another on all questions
affecting the Middle East in-
cluding Egypt, Palestine, Trans-
Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iran,
Syria and Lebanon.

Both countries undertake not to
interfere in any way with each
others established interests.

The Anglo-French agreements
on Syria, Lebanon and the Near
East, signed in London to-day,
are warmly welcomed in Paris as
putting an end to the difficulties
which have vexed Franco-British
relations since the end of the
first World War. It is hoped
here that the new agreements
will result in abolishing Anglo-
French rivalry in the Near East
in the same way as the agreement
of 1904 put an end to Anglo-
French rivalry in Egypt and
Morocco.—Reuters.

BRIDGE
NOTES

To-day's hand is one we saw at a
well-known club in New York:

North, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

NORTH

S. 7
H. J 10 6 2
D. A J 8 5
C. K J 4 8

WEST

S. Q 10 5 2
H. Q 8 6
D. K 7 4
C. Q 8 6

EAST

S. A 9 8 4 3
H. 5
D. Q 10 9 6 2
C. A 7

SOUTH

S. K J 6
H. A K 9 7 4
D. 3
C. 10 9 6 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 H.	Pass
2 D.	Pass	2 H.	Pass
3 H.	Pass	Pass	Pass

Naturally North and South wondered
why they had moved an almost ice-cold
game. North pointed out that he had
approached the game in the most im-
peccable expert style; and South put
in that his hand was no more a
minimum (without even a fit for
North's diamonds) than he couldn't
make a third bid. They finally agreed
that the game was "unbidable" and
went on to the next deal.

But the game was far from unbid-
dable. North's second bid should have
been four hearts, rather than just three
hearts. What sort of hand could South
have with which there would be no
play for game? The fault lay in
North's misunderstanding of what was
"expert style."

An alarming number of good (but
not quite expert) players think it crude
to bid a game bluntly and directly.
They "edge up" on the game by using
as many indirect bids as they can think
of, as though game were the last thing
they had in mind. After a suitable
amount of this refined dallying, they
graciously consent to bid a game.

All of that, of course, is far from
expert style. The expert dabbles when
he needs information; but when he has
that information he wastes no time
in preliminaries. The way to get to
game, very often, is simply to open
your mouth, make the game bid, and
then close your mouth. It's as simple
as that!

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's
partner and, with both sides vulnerable,
your hold:

S. 9 4
H. K 8 6
D. A Q J 7 5
C. K J 8

The bidding:

You	Maier	Jacoby	Burnstone
1 D.	Pass	1 H.	18.
Pass	Pass	2 H.	Pass
(?)			

ANSWER: Bid three hearts. You
have already shown a near-minimum
opening bid, but your partner still has
hopes of game, as shown by his
reopening bid. Your hand is strong
enough to give him one more chance.

Score 100 per cent. for three hearts,
40 per cent. for pass.

QUESTION

To-day you are Howard Schenken's
partner and, with neither side vulner-
able, you hold:

S. A 7
H. 9 7 4
D. K 8 6 5 3
C. A K 2

The bidding:

Schenken	Jacoby	You	Burnstone
1 H.	Pass	(?)	
What do you bid? (Answer To-morrow.)			

Chungking, Dec. 13.

Central News agency reported to-
day that thousands of Formo-
sians who formerly served as
technicians with the Japanese air
force would be utilized in similar
work by the Chinese air force.—
Associated Press.

Chungking, Dec. 13.

A Foreign Office spokesman to-
day denied Chinese press reports
that France had requested delay
in the withdrawal of Chinese
forces from northern Indo-China.
A substantial part of the
Chinese occupation units in that
area has already withdrawn.—
Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 13.

The House of Representatives to-
day approved legislation for
applying the 1934 Anti-Racketeer-
ing Act to labour unions.
Earlier President Truman had
confidently said that he expects
Congress to pass his labour law
by Christmas. He has appointed
a fact-finding board to inquire
into the General Motors strike.—
Associated Press.

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FRANCE GIVES UP SYRIA

Tories Approve Labour-Achieved Agreement

Diet Argues Over Farm Bill

TOKYO, DEC. 14. THE JAPANESE DIET APPEARS LIKELY TO FACE AT LEAST A FIVE DAY EXTENSION AS CONTROVERSY REVOLVES AROUND THE FARM REFORM BILL DICTATED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.

The farm bill would expropriate extensive lands and provide for acquisition by tenants on easy long term payments. Rep. Mamiya Nakano said farmers profited heavily during the war when they accumulated bank accounts averaging 4,000 yen. He asserted that the government estimate of 1,000 yen average debt for tenant farmers is misleading. He charged that the debts are usually carried on the books despite the farmers' ability to liquidate them, because the government farm credit organization wants to remain in business.

The Social Democrats oppose the bill on the grounds it is too "aggressive" to be effective. Progressives contend the government's tenancy payment plan is unfair to the farmers. The importance of the legislation is emphasized by MacArthur's directive and the growing cleavage between city dwellers and farmers, who at present are controlling food supplies. Associated Press.

Persia Asks For All Troops To Go

TEHRAN, DEC. 14. THE PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY TODAY ADDRESSED A MEMORANDUM TO THE BRITISH, UNITED STATES AND SOVIET EMBASSIES REQUESTING THAT A DECISION SHOULD BE TAKEN THAT THE FORCES OF THE THREE ALLIED AND FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY EVACUATE THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

THE MEMORANDUM, DECLARING THAT IT WAS IMPERATIVE THIS PROBLEM SHOULD BE DISCUSSED AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW THIS WEEK-END, ADDED:

"The presence of foreign troops in Persia upset the sovereignty of the country, and has led to regrettable incidents and innumerable hardships, as well as creating anxiety in the Persian public and depriving it of security."

"There is no military or civil justification for the troops of the three Allied and friendly Governments remaining even one day longer in Persia."

"Pending discussion at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow, this rightful demand on the part of the Persian Government for the immediate and complete evacuation of the whole of Persia, it is obvious that the foreign military authorities still in Persia should not obstruct the freedom of action or movement of Persian security forces so as to avoid any further delay in the application of the emergency measures taken by the Persian Government for the establishment of order and tranquility throughout the country, and to prevent the spreading of the present disturbances."—Reuter.

Hurley-Burly Politics

Chicago, Dec. 14. Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes today caustically criticized Hurley for the latter's charges against State Department officials. In a speech here Ickes said that Hurley "in his reckless disregard as to whether he might make trouble for his own country or not has cast discredit upon himself."

He said that Hurley had made accusations recklessly "where apparently he had no proof to sustain his charges. It is not surprising that his charges have fallen flat. He had nothing to sustain them," Ickes said.—Associated Press.

INDIAN LEAGUE SUGGESTION

New York, Dec. 13. The Indian League of America, at its annual meeting here today, urged President Truman to instruct the United States delegation to the United Nations Organization to take the initiative in appointing a Commission of Inquiry "to proceed to Indo-China and Indonesia to report its findings at as early a date as possible."—Reuter.

TRUMAN SUGGESTION

Washington, Dec. 14. The White House today disclosed that President Truman had suggested the proposed atomic bomb test against warships. It was previously reported by the Navy that preparations had been made ready to this effect.

The White House spokesman did not know whether the test would be made against American or captured ships.—Associated Press.

PRICE OF GOLD TO RISE

London, Dec. 13. Under the Bretton Woods agreement, the Bank of England will probably fix the middle price of gold at 173.84 per ounce, which is parity at 4.83 dollars per Sterling. In view of the present buying price of 172.3, the change is only technical and not immediate as the Bretton Woods Fund does not start operating immediately when ratified on December 31 and even thereafter all countries have ninety days in which to notify their gold parity.

The difference to the mines will be negligible, since 173.84 minus the actual realization charges will differ little from the present 172.3 which is the fixed buying price throughout the Sterling area. Reuter.

America Too!

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14. PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN HAS APPOINTED A SPECIAL "HOUSE EXPEDITION" IN THE OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION.

Faced with an acute housing shortage in the United States, the President has given Mr. Wilson Wyatt, former Mayor of Louisville, Kentucky, the task of seeking out and eliminating all "bottle-necks" in building production.

According to a report just issued by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, more than 1,000,000 American families are living "doubled up" with other families through lack of houses.—Reuter.

Godship Of Hirohito Confusion

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 14. THE "SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE" IN AN EDITORIAL TO-DAY HEADED "CONFUSION OVER HIROHITO" SAID: "IF THE JAPANESE ARE CONFUSED ABOUT THE GODSHIP OF THEIR EMPEROR, AS MEMBER OF THE DIET SAYS THEY ARE, THEIR CONFUSION IS PROBABLY NOTHING TO THAT OF AMERICANS ON THE SAME SUBJECT."

"AS OFTEN HAPPENS IN OUR DISCUSSIONS OF JAPANESE IDEAS THEY AND WE DO NOT TALK ABOUT THE SAME THING."

The "Chronicle" asserted that the clue to the Emperor status may be found in the answer given by Education Minister Maeda to the questioning of a Diet member. It pointed out that the Minister had said that confusion might arise from the difference in concepts of the Japanese "Kamii" or gods and the Christian God.

The newspaper added: "Certainly the Japanese Kamii is of a different order of being from the God of the gods of the Graceland—Roman Pantheon. It is fairly clear that the Japanese system is a development of the ancient ancestor worship."

The "Chronicle" reviewed the Japanese background from the time of the original Yamato invaders and settlers of the Nippon Islands who were engaged in ancestor worship. The newspaper recited the building up of the story that they were directly created by the Sun

Joint Withdrawal Of Troops

LONDON, DEC. 14. BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE AGREED UPON JOINT WITHDRAWAL OF THEIR TROOPS FROM THE LEVANT, FOREIGN MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LATE YESTERDAY.

SIGNED IN LONDON DURING THE DAY, THE PACT PROVIDES FOR CLOSE ALIGNMENT OF POLICY IN THE NEAR EAST, WITH THE OBJECT OF ELIMINATING ALL DIFFERENCES.

"The two governments," said the official announcement, "have recognized that it was in their joint interest to encourage, within the framework of international collaboration, the economic well being and security of the peoples of the Middle East."

Bevin told the Commons that Britain and France were "equally desirous of assuring to Syria and the Lebanon the full exercise of the independence proclaimed by France in 1942. They have decided jointly to examine conditions for the methodical regrouping and the withdrawal of their military forces in this zone."

The Foreign Minister disclosed that British and French military experts would meet at Beirut on Dec. 21 "to fix a very early date for the first measures of evacuation."

TORY APPROVAL

The announcement brought immediate approval from Anthony Eden, former Foreign Minister and one of the stalwarts of the Conservative opposition.

"I feel that it (the agreement) will be applauded by the House as removing an obstacle in the friendship between ourselves and our French friends and neighbours," Eden asserted, "and that it also will be warmly welcomed in Syria and the Lebanon."

Syrian forces seeking independence from France fought bloody clashes with the French seven months ago and British troops intervened to restore order, which led to Anglo-French friction. In Paris a Foreign Office spokesman said the accord eliminates the last vestiges of French mandate over Syrian Lebanon.—Associated Press.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

London, Dec. 14. The Anglo-French agreement on the withdrawal of troops from the Levant states, signed here today, removes one of the two outstanding issues which stood in the way of complete accord between France and Britain.

The unresolved differences of the British and French views on the future of Western Germany is the second of the two issues, but says Bevin's diplomatic correspondent, Sylvain Mangot, it is not believed that the German questions will be raised in the three-power talks in Moscow.

Nevertheless, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin's announcement of the Levant Agreement just before leaving for Moscow is significant when set against

his categorical assurance to the French Government that the British delegation to Moscow does not intend to commit itself on any questions of direct interest to France.

TWO PARTS

The actual text of the Levant Agreement which was signed by Mr. Bevin for Britain and the French Ambassador in London, M. Rene Massigli, for France in two separate parts, covering the withdrawal from the Levant states and general identity between the French and British interests throughout the Near East.

It represents the fruit of long, frank and patient negotiation, pursued since before the crisis which arose over the withdrawal of French troops. On both sides, there was general regret that the conflict had ever arose but the circumstances of war and the whole history of the Levant had combined to inflame suspicion and to erode the trust which had been built up since the achievement of independence and the promises made by General Catroux in 1941 and fulfilled the essentials of the 1936 Franco-Syrian Treaty of 1936, which envisages greater political independence for the Levant.—Reuter.

MARSHALL'S CHINA MISSION

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14. THE "WASHINGTON POST" SAID IN AN EDITORIAL TO-DAY THAT GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL'S PRIME OBJECTIVE AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA WILL BE THE SAME AS THAT OF HIS PREDECESSOR MAJOR-GENERAL PATRICK HURLEY, NAMELY, "TO ENCOURAGE THE LIBERALISATION OF THE CHIANG KAI-SHEK REGIME."

THE "POST" SAID THAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE OF AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA, "BUT IMMEDIATELY A CONDITION HAS BEEN FACED — THAT IS THE MANNER IN WHICH CIVIL WAR IS INTERFERING WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER IN CHINA."

The "Post" said that General Marshall can seek to bring about a truce in China or seek to persuade Chiang Kai-shek to allow the Communist Commander-in-Chief, General Chu Teh, to accept the Japanese surrender.

der in the northern areas which the Communists control. Emphasising the importance of the Chinese issue as the world's top flight diplomacy the "Post" said: "The Chinese situation will rank second only to the atomic bomb in the forthcoming Moscow discussions" between the foreign chiefs of the United States, Britain and Russia.

Via-a-vis China, the "Post" asserted, "our major interest is that there be a common policy between Moscow and Washington. At present both are committed to recognition of 'Chungking and no other regime.'"

"But the situation in China is so fluid that constant interchanges are imperative so that policy shall be square with the changing facts and be kept in harmony."—Associated Press.

FIRST FIVE TO BE CHARGED

TOKYO, DEC. 14. THE ALLIES HAVE FORMALLY CHARGED FIVE JAPANESE WHO WILL GO ON TRIAL IN YOKOHAMA PROBABLY NEXT WEEK WITH "CRUEL, INHUMAN AND BRUTAL ATROCITIES" AGAINST ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR.

The defendants are the first of more than 300 to go on trial and are accused of the deaths to two American military prisoners, beating or ordering the beating of several scores more, denying prisoners food and medical care and forcing them to stand naked before a jeering Japanese crowd.

The five named in the charges are: Tatsuo Tsuchiya, a guard at Mitsuhashi camp; Lieut. Kel Yel, commander of the Onuma camp; Capt. Kachi Hirota, commander of the Murokan camp; Lieut. Chotaro Furushima, commander of the Gifu camp; Capt. Hiroji Honda, commander of the Onahama camp.

All five are held in Sugamo prison. They will be tried separately.—Associated Press.

DECISION THE NEED!

London, Dec. 14. Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, winding up the debate on the Anglo-American Loan, on the eve of his departure for Moscow, declared in the House of Commons to-night after Mr. Churchill had announced that the Conservatives would abstain from voting: "I say to my own Party 'let them abstain.' Don't have any quarrels on this side." Mr. Bevin added: "Decision is the need. Mr. Churchill will carry it was decision that carried us through from 1940 to the end of the war. It is decision that will carry us through now. The first is that we have to borrow, and we are not in a position to dictate terms."—Reuter.

Ship Disaster

Shanghai, Dec. 14. A small freighter carrying 200 Chinese struck a mine and sank within five minutes with the loss of more than 100 lives near the mouth of the Yangtze.

The 1,050-ton vessel was en route to Shanghai from Foochow with a cargo of opium and sugar. Ninety survivors were rescued before dawn and five died later.—Associated Press.

Second Appeal

Tokyo, Dec. 14. Kyodo news agency said the Japanese Government will ask Allied headquarters for permission to retain a minimum shipbuilding capacity of 400,000 tons yearly.

The Japanese Government authorities were turned down once but declared they will make a second appeal on Reparation Commissioner Pauley's interim report which indicated that Japan's shipbuilding facilities will be used as part of reparations in kind.—Associated Press.

Pauley said with regard to his visit to Tokyo that he found the Japanese people "cooperating very well and very obedient" to the Allied occupational forces. He added: "Our objective is to take everything out of Japan that is not useful to its peacetime economy."—Associated Press.

PAULEY BARRED IN MANCHURIA

Barbican, Calif., Dec. 14. Edwin Pauley, the U.S. reparations representative, landed by airplane here today en route to report to President Truman on his findings in Japan, North China and Korea. He never was able to get Russian clearance to enter the Soviet-occupied zones.—Associated Press.

HEAVY WEATHER ON INDIA TRIP

LONDON, DEC. 14. MR. HERBERT MORRISON, LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DECLARED IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION ON THE FORTHCOMING PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO INDIA THAT IT WOULD BE WRONG TO TREAT THE DELEGATION AS SOMETHING LIKE A COMMISSION.

"IT WOULD BE WRONG," HE ADDED, "TO FETTER THEM TO TERMS OF REFERENCE AND REQUIRE THEM TO MAKE A WRITTEN REPORT TO THE HOUSE ON THEIR RETURN."

"We hope they will be agreeable to meet representatives of Government to discuss their impressions, views and opinions, and, if desired by the House, we would be happy that there should be an all-party meeting upstairs (in the committee rooms) in order that they might give their opinions and information."

"I think it would be getting this wrong if we seek to convert this Parliamentary delegation into something like a royal commission."

Earl Winterton (Cons. Harham) protested against an all-party meeting upstairs. Proper place to report to the House was in the House, he said.

PREVIOUS DELEGATIONS. Mr. E. Widdowson (Lab. Doncaster) said that previous delegations which went out, one of them to China for instance, had reported to an all-party meeting. He asked whether the mission would go out as a fact-finding and goodwill-making mission and not as a fault-finding and mischief-making mission.

Asked whether the party would be under the Government of India, and was it possible for them to learn all about India in a fortnight, Mr. Morrison said the services of the Government of India would be at their disposal for itinerary, transport and so on but so far as His Majesty's Government is concerned the delegation would be free to go where it liked, and Government trusted they would exercise that freedom to see whom they liked.

NOT IN PRECEDENT. Mr. Tom Driberg (Labour, Maudon) asked whether, if they unanimously desired to present a report to the full House, they would be prevented from doing so.

Mr. Morrison: That is a matter which we could consider when the delegation returns and they could confer with Government on the subject. I do not recall a delegation of this kind having previously made a report to Parliament in full session.

Earl Winterton: Will there by any special vote on which we could discuss this matter?

Mr. Morrison: Not so far as I know.

Mr. K. Pickthorn (Cons. Cambridge U.): If I heard Mr. Morrison right, he referred to this parliamentary delegation as representative of Government. (Cries of "No".)

Mr. Morrison: With great respect I feel sure he is quite wrong. It certainly would not be a true statement on the position.

Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank (Cons. Gainsborough): Upon whom are the expenses to fall?

Mr. Morrison: They will fall upon Government and presumably will be included in the vote of the India Office in the usual way.

HEAVY WEATHER

Capt. Crookshank: Will there be a supplementary estimate?

Mr. Morrison: Whether it is a supplementary estimate or an ordinary vote, it is free to do so.

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson (Cons. Farnham): Parliament would benefit considerably that members of both Houses should have contact with India and Indian people.

"Jap Intellectuals Should Be Used"

SPOKANE, WASH., DEC. 14. DR. KARL COMPTON, PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, STATED YESTERDAY THAT JAPANESE INTELLECTUALS, WHO ARE SINCERELY OPPOSED TO IMPERIALISTIC POLICIES, "SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED AND NOT SLAPPED DOWN."

HE SAID: "THEY ARE A NUCLEUS ON WHOM WE MUST BUILD, JUST AS FAST AS THE TRANSITION CAN BE SAFELY MADE, IF WE EVER ARE TO GET OUT OF JAPAN WITHOUT FAILURE TO ACHIEVE THAT FOR WHICH WE HAVE FOUGHT SO LONG AND SO EXPENSIVELY."

He said that Japan's military rulers "utilized civilian scientists only to a trivial extent and then under impossible restrictions of secrecy and suspicion."

He said Japanese scientists calculated that atomic energy could not be released rapidly enough to produce an explosion. Consequently, their only atomic research was aimed at producing a substitute for coal in power plants.

Even this equipment was destroyed in bombing raids before any tests were made and it was never rebuilt.

sonalities. Surely it is not right to make such heavy weather of it as some members do.

No reply was given and the matter ended.

Lord Patrick Lawrence, Secretary for India, made a similar statement in the Lords to that of Mr. Morrison in the Commons.

Lord Simon (Liberal) said the statement would help clear away possible misunderstandings in certain quarters. Members of the delegation from the Lords would be selected by the Lord Chancellor.

"As I understand it," said Lord Simon, "the object is to make personal contacts and to convey to leading Indians the deep interest we feel in Indian progress without in any way constituting an official enquiry which is expected to make a formal report."—Reuter.

SAN FRANCISCO SURPRISED

Manila, Dec. 14. Mr. B. Frank Young, of the War Shipping Administration, today said the conversion of Liberty ships into transports has been halted because "the results were poor." Thirty ships were converted.

The announcement brought comments and surprise from San Francisco where four converted Liberty ships returned 2,800 men from Manila who had extensively "unrated conversion."—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

Kramer and Irma Gress were executed at Luebeck yesterday.—Associated Press.

Nuremberg, Dec. 14. The American prosecutor, Mr. Dodd, today dealt chiefly with the grim stories of the massacres of Jews in German-controlled territory, quoting from Frank's own diary in which he wrote that there are now only about 10,000 Jews left.

When Germany entered Poland, there were more than 3,500,000 Jews in the country.

An affidavit by a former S.S. man was quoted asserting that 4,000,000 Jews were killed in prison camps, and that 2,000,000 others "died" in the hands of Security Police.—Associated Press.

Berlin, Dec. 14. Both Mr. Bevin and Mr. Byrnes have arrived in Berlin on their way to Moscow, Mr. Bevin from London, and Mr. Byrnes from Frankfurt.—Associated Press.

RADIO

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16th 1945.

STUDIO-MICKEY QUEBIE (PIANO) and SYDNEY WATTS (VIOLIN)

2.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

2.45 p.m.—The Six Swingers.

3.00 p.m.—"Romance & Rhythm"—E.B.A.

3.15 p.m.—New & Arrangements.

3.30 p.m.—Mo'et and Kaye on Two Planes 11.54.

3.45 p.m.—Duffy Lane Theatre Orchestra.

4.00 p.m.—New Power.

4.15 p.m.—Hallard Horowitz Quartet.

4.30 p.m.—J. Gordon & Sons.

4.45 p.m.—Studio—Mickey Quebie (Piano) and Sydney Watts (Violin) by courtesy of E.B.A.

5.00 p.m.—Light Varieties with Alex Templeton, Maxine Sullivan and Others.

5.15 p.m.—Marek Wobor and His Orchestra.

5.30 p.m.—"Favourites Music Hall"—N.B.A.

5.45 p.m.—London Rite—Rue.

6.00 p.m.—Do or Do Not—Programme.

6.15 p.m.—Stratton—"Till's Merry Band"—(p. 29).

6.30 p.m.—A "Big" Musical by Teddie Lavin (Tenor) and Eva Thomas (Soprano).

6.45 p.m.—Theatre of Conservatoire.

7.00 p.m.—Beethoven—Sonata "Pathetic"—in C Minor (p. 15)—Karl Jansen (Piano).

7.15 p.m.—Gloss D.C.

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